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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette
CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER:
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY:
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

TO-MORROW the city elections will take place. We again urge on our Republican friends to make all proper efforts to get out a full vote. The opposition are determined to elect their candidates, and will use every exertion to defeat Messrs. Riddell and M'Carthy. They are organized, and will make a desperate struggle, but their labors will be in vain if Republicans will only appreciate the importance of the issue. Our city ticket is eminently worthy support, and it would be a lasting disgrace should the party suffer the defeat of any one of the gentlemen put forward for office. Wards and districts that have not yet been canvassed should be attended to day, and every Republican voter within the limits of the consolidated city should be urged to exercise his right of citizenship at the polls to-morrow, in order to ensure the defeat of the democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority.

A CARD FROM MR. KIRKPATRICK.

We feel that it is hardly necessary to publish the following card from John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., one of the most zealous and faithful members of the Republican party, but as his name appeared in the call referred to, some persons might be led into the belief that he had been won over to the ranks of the opposition:

EDITORS GAZETTE:—My attention has been directed to the publication of a call upon James Blackmore, Esq., to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, and to which, amongst others, the signature "John M. Kirkpatrick" appears. I intended for me, I beg to say that I never signed the call, nor authorized any one to sign it for me, and never saw it until so published. Whilst entertaining the kindest feeling for Mr. Blackmore personally, I shall certainly and cordially give to Mr. Riddell my vote and what-ever influence I may be able to exert.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
Attorney at Law.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON is charged with the authorship of a pamphlet advocating the remodeling of continental Europe into eight great monarchies on the basis of the origin of nations, the geographical divisions of nature, the solidarity of peoples, and the fitness of things. According to this scheme Spain and Portugal would be united, with Fez and Morocco for a colony; France would give up Alsace to Germany, and take Belgium and Luxemburg, retaining Algeria as a colony; Italy would absorb the Tyrol and Friuli, with Tunis as a colony; Prussia would take all Germany, Netherlands, Holstein, Germanic Schleswig and Austria, Courland, and perhaps Livonia, with Egypt as a colony; Hungary to recover her old boundaries, with Illyria, Caniola, Sclavonia, Servia, Bosnia, Dalmatia and enough of Istria to include the seaport os Fiume; Greece would get all European Turkey except he provinces above assigned; Poland would acquire itself, Gallicia, White Russia to the Dneiper, with the Polish Ukraine, and Bessarabia, including Odessa, and Scandinavia would include Finland, Lapland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Even the Emperor of the French would find vast changes, such as these, easier to project than to accomplish. To say nothing of other powers, it would prove an impossible task to parcel out several provinces of Russia and frustrate her ambitious views in regard to Turkey, without bringing on a war that would involve all the governments concerned in the scheme.

MR. JOHN HICKMAN, who was elected last fall by the Republicans of Chester county to a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, is at Washington, striving, with others, to make Gen. Hancock the Democratic candidate for President. He was formerly a Democratic member of Congress, with strong anti-slavery proclivities; and is now inclined, if he can make preliminary arrangements to suit, to revert to his old connection.

THE impeachment business has been laid on the table in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. Having thus emphatically decided that the President has done nothing to expose him to arraignment before the Senate, will the members and those newspapers which are of that way of thinking cease to denounce his conduct as "treasonable, unlawful and imperious?"

ONE OF OUR contemporaries thinks it a great virtue to go with the multitude, no matter which way they go, and a culpable singularity to hold on one's way until his judgment is altered by substantial reasons. Well; some people are made so and cannot help it; but we are thankful such a constitution did not fall to our lot.

THE evening after the impeachment project was killed, a large number of members of Congress called upon the President and congratulated him upon his escape from trial. How many of them wanted appointments or contracts for their friends in consideration of their aid in the deliverance, is not stated.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS is covering his old age with the glory of his youth. His earliest honors were gathered in founding the common school system of Pennsylvania. He is crowning his declined years with verdure by endeavoring to provide common schools for the District of Columbia.

THE zealous advocates at Washington of the nomination of General Grant are anxious the Republican Nominating Convention shall be held as early as February. In any event it is not likely to be postponed till summer. A long canvass and an exciting one is before the people.

THE European Congress does not progress as well as its projector designed. The demands of France are so large that other powers hesitate about engaging themselves until abatements are made so as to reduce the basis to a point satisfactory to their conceptions of justice.

THE Superintendent of the Illinois State Lunatic Asylum has been removed for cruelty to patients. The testimony seems abundant to sustain the finding of the Investigating Committee of the Legislature.

MR. SEWARD must bring to a completion his bargain for the purchase of St. Thomas or the island may disappear through the intervention of an earthquake before he can get possession.

THE wife of Mr. O'Neal W. Schofield is so seriously ill as to prevent his attendance in Congress.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment in the House.

The Vote on the Subject.

Resolution Lost by 108 Nays to 57 Ayes.

Financial Matters Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. GRANT.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to volunteers discharged in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, transmitting a summary of the proceedings at the trial of Henry Wirz, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a communication relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that Gen. Thomas' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney General. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

IMPEACHMENT.

The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order was the resolution for the impeachment of the President, pending the question on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table, and after considerable filibustering, Mr. LOGAN said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution, the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, assented to the proposition and withdrew his motion to lay it on the table, and moved that the previous question on the resolution be seconded and the main question ordered, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Yeas 57; nays 108.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, of Ohio, Boutwell, Churchill, Clark, (Ohio) Clarke, (Kansas), Cobb, Cohen, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Lawrence, (Ohio), Logan, Longyear, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Mullens, Meyers, Newcomb, Nunn, Oneal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Rehenick, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, VanHorn, (Mo.) Ward, Williams, (Pa.) Williams, (Ind.) Watson, (Ind.)—57.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley, Nev, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Canier, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleton, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Hight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Hulburd, Hunter, West Jersey, Ingersoll, Conn., Hubburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Herr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrance, Pa., Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller, Pa., Moorehead, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Nicherson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stove, Taber, Taylor, Upson, Vanaernam, Vanken, Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburne, Wis., Washburn, Ind., Washburn, Mass., Wilson, Iowa, Wilson, O., Woodbridge and Woodward Driggs—108.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in the currency, by retiring or cancelling United States notes, is suspended.

A running discussion ensued, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, between Messrs. Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens, (Pa.,) Logan, Garfield and others, but Mr. Shenck put an end to it by moving the previous question on the bill, which was seconded—94 to 31, and the bill passed—yeas, 127; nays, 23.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley, Ohio, Axtell, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Carr, Churchill, Clark, Ohio, Clarke, Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cooke, Covode, Cullom, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Druggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Galloday, Griswold, Gravelly, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Harding, Hill, Highby, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa, Hubbard, New York, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Louchridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mullins, Munger, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, Oeth, O'Neal, Payne, Perham, Pile, Plants, Paisley, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, N. H. Stevens, Pa., Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Mo., Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburne, Ind., Washburne, Wis., Walker, Williams, Pa., Williams, Ind., Wilson, Iowa, Wilson, Ohio, Wilson, Pa., and Woodbridge—127.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Ashley, Nevada, Blaine, Broomall, Carey, Dawes, Eliot, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grover, Haight, Hooper, Hubard, Connecticut, Humphreys, Johnson, Jones, Penn., Sylvania, Randall, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Tabor, Vanauken, Ward, Washburne, Illinois, Washburne, Massachusetts, and Woodward—30.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that a thousand copies of the Loan Laws of the United States be ordered to be printed, the pamphlet to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Referred to Committee on Printing.

A resolution to print additional copies of the Post Office Report was also referred.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of Union.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolutions for distributing the President's Message among the various committees to which its subject applied. Among them was a proposition to refer a portion to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROSE made it a point of order that that committee was out of order as there was no such Committee in existence. The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. STEVENS stated in extenuation that new States would be coming in from week to week for ten weeks, and there should be a committee to have charge of the subject. He would, however, modify his resolution so as to refer the subject to a select Committee of nine.

Mr. ROSS did not see that it altered the matter at all. He denounced this as a covert way of reviving the Committee without any vote of the House, by simply referring the subject to it. The Committee on Reconstruction had stood in the way of reconstruction and had obstructed the wise, salutary and judicious measures of the President to give peace and harmony to the country. The time had come when the voice of the people had been heard on these great questions, and he called on their representatives to heed that warning voice. The House had by its vote to-day, condemned the action of the Committee on Reconstruction, and given its endorsement to the judicious measures of the President. (Laughter.) He felt like taking for the hand the members on the other side of the House. He saw repentance in their faces and they were evidently sorry for their past conduct, and he was willing to take them on probation in the great Union party of the country. He then moved to strike out part of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS said he had been very much pleased with the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman was right in many of his points, especially when he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him (Mr. Ross) this morning. He asked for a vote on Mr. Ross's motion, which was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER offered an additional resolution to refer to the Committee on Appropriation that part of the message relating to the purchase of the Russian possession in America.

Mr. STEVENS thought that without special reference the subject was with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he saw no reason to change that.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected, and the other resolutions laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PAINE replied to the argument of Mr. Butler, made last week, against the payment of the principal of five-twenties in gold. He undertook to controvert that position and prove by the law itself that the bonds are payable in coin, because by the act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was only the one hundred and fifty million of greenbacks, authorized by that act, which were made legal tender. If the gentleman from Massachusetts was such a magician as to be able to pay five hundred millions of bonds with one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, then that gentleman should be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, where he could soon, by such magical powers, pay off the National debt.

Mr. ROSS contended that if these bondholders were paid in the currency which was then provided there could be no complaint.

Mr. WASHBURN, Illinois, desired to know whether Mr. Ross was in favor of issuing more greenbacks to carry out that idea.

Mr. ROSS did not want to issue too much paper money, but thought it would do no harm if currency were watered a little. He did not think it would be very judicious to return to specie payment. He would, however, have currency of National Banks substituted by greenbacks.

In reply to another question from Mr WASHBURNE, Read the bonds should be paid in currency, if that could be done under the laws, and without violating the honest, good faith of the country. Eighteen millions of gold must be saved annually by cancelling three hundred millions of national currency by issuing that amount of greenbacks, and buying up that amount of six per cent. bonds. He would then have the balance of the national debt and issue gradually, from year to year, greenbacks to redeem it. More currency was needed for the trade of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. Ross what the effect of diluting the currency was, and remarked that while everything consumed by the laboring man had increased in price ninety-three per cent., the laboring man's wages had increased only sixty-three per cent. He was glad his colleague had declared himself in favor of watering the currency, and he presumed that would be the policy of his (Mr. Ross') party in Illinois next year.

Mr. ROSS retorted that since the policy of contracting the currency had been established the wages of the laboring man had decreased, and his colleague had favored that policy. His colleague's policy had been to exempt from taxation the property of the rich bond holders, thereby imposing more burdens on the property of the poor man. He would tell his colleague that if he planted himself on the bondholders' platform he would soon find himself solitary and alone on that platform. In the State of Illinois his colleague was willing to turn the decrepit soldier and the widows and orphans of soldiers with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders. He had been originally opposed to making greenbacks legal tender, but now he was rejoiced that it had been done, as it opened a way to people to get rid of an enormous debt.

Mr. SPALDING asked him what amount of greenbacks he would issue.

Mr. ROSS said he had made a calculation, but he had not brought it with him. He thought, with the policy of taxation, one-sixth or one-eighth of the bonded debt might be paid every year.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

ST. THOMAS.

The Island of St. Martin Disappearing—The Mexican Congress—Political Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Havana specials to the *Herald* say it is reported from St. Thomas, on the authority of persons aboard the schooner Andalusian, that the Island of St. Martin has nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew has been almost destroyed by a volcano.

Additional Mexican advices say that Congress held its second session on the 21st ult., when one hundred and nine members were present. The next session was held on the 28th, when one hundred and twenty members were in their seats. Open sessions would commence on the 1st of December. The salary of Juarez was fixed at 30,000 francs per annum, voted by several of the State legislatures. Senor Romero has been elected to Congress from Guanajuato.

The excessive tolls heretofore levied throughout Mexico have been abolished. Destructive inundations have occurred in the State of Oaxca. Rumors of a pronunciamento would replace Ledru in the Cabinet. Colonel Babcock and Minister Plumb had been entertained at breakfast by Juarez. Padre Fischer is still a prisoner. Marquez is believed to be secreted in the capitol. General Sturm and party had been the recipients of quite an ovation from the Government, and were making preparations to settle up their business and return to New York. The Apache Indians continue their depredations in Sonora. Serious trouble is anticipated in Tamaupalitas, owing to the rivalry of the three candidates for the Governorship.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proceedings in the Convention—A Sensation Colored Cromwell—The decisions of Juarez.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—In the Convention to-day, while discussing the preamble and resolutions denying the statements contained in the memorial to Congress, expressing fear of a war of races, a negro member, named Cromwell, declared: "We (the negroes) will rule until the last one of us goes down forever. That negroes were going to have their rights if it was by revolution and blood, in spite of Andy Johnson, or any other man, and declared that he was ready for revolution.

Mr. Pouchback, also colored, deprecated the remarks of Mr. Cromwell, and declared that the colored people of this country could get no rights the whites did not see fit to give them; that the talk of war of races was all humbug. He alluded to disparity in numbers of two races, and declared that the whole people of the South had been in the past, and were still friends of the negro; that it was the province of the Radical Congress, not this Convention, to discuss questions of this kind.

The *Republican* states that Judge Durrill, of the United States Court, has ordered juries to be drawn for his Court, to be composed of citizens, without distinction of color. The Grand and Petit Jurors were discharged yesterday, and a new panel ordered to be drawn according to law.

Judge Durrill was appointed by President Lincoln.

HAVANA.

Jamaica Connected by Telegraph with the United States—Aid for the St. Thomas Sufferers—Mexican Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 7.—It is expected that Jamaica will soon be in telegraphic communication with the United States by cable via this city.

A cargo of provisions has been forwarded to the suffering inhabitants of Turtola and St. Thomas.

Many of the Southern emigrants to Honduras are about to return to the United States.

Mexican dates to the 29th are received.

The exclusive right to build and run a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico has been engranted to the old company of English capitalists for twenty five years, the Mexican government paying a subsidy to the company of half a million of dollars per annum.

The troops at Tehuacan are dying rapidly of typhoid fever.

The Government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

Senor Tapeco, recently elected a member to the Mexican Congress, has been refused a seat, having been an Imperialist.

General Avenidi, Count Pachta and others of the personal staff of Maximilian, have taken passage for Europe.

River Items.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 8.—The river has risen four and a half feet within the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising slowly, with nine and half feet in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

GREENSBORO, Dec. 8.—Seven feet in the channel. Weather cold and clear.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 8.—Fifty inches in the channel and at a stand. Weather clear and cold.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—River falling, with two feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—River falling. Weather clear and cool.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Proposed European Conference.

Universal Amnesty to Garibaldians.

Escape of Garibaldi Reported.

Another Attempt on Rome Feared.

The Roman Question.

Public Funerals of Executed Fenians.

Ministerial Crisis in France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON GLOBE ON THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Globe* in its leading editorial, says that the present attitude of France renders a conference of European powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.

THEATRE BURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Her Majesty's theatre took fire last night after the audience had retired and was totally destroyed. There were no lives lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is very heavy.

PUBLIC FUNERALS FOR EXECUTED FENIANS.

LONDON, December 7—*Midnight.*—In the House of Peers this eveuing, Earl Derby made a short speech in which he deplored the bad taste and evil effects of public funerals for the Fenians who have been executed at Manchester, which had taken place in England and Ireland. Such demonstrations, he declared, showed a disposition to sanction murder. He was glad to say that every precaution had been taken by the Government to prevent or suppress any outbreak arising from the bad passions of those fermented parties.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley, alluding to the European Congress on the Roman question proposed by France, said he could not see that any good would result from a meeting of the representatives of European powers in general conference without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberations should be conducted.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

In the course of the evening the new mail contract concluded with the Cunard Steamship Company was unfavorably criticised, when Mr. Hunt, Finance Secretary for the Treasury, defended the action of the Government, declaring that the contract was the best one which could be made at the present time.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

At a late hour to-night both Houses of Parliament adjourned to meet on the 13th of February, 1868.

DISTRUST IN MONETARY AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The present state of political affairs in Italy, creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

OBSEQUIES OF THE EXECUTED FENIANS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—*Evening.*—The obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were performed here to-day and were the occasion of immense manifestations of sympathy. The proceeding were similar to those reported at London, Manchester and Cork, but in numbers this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons marched in funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line and the whole affair passed off quietly.

ITALY.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 7.—The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lauza was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Ratazza, by forty majority.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY TO GARIBALDIANS.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—The Italian Government has granted a universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi.

GARIBALDI AGAIN ESCAPED—ANOTHER ATTEMPT AGAINST ROME PROBABLE.

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—It is reported that General Garibaldi has again disappeared from the Island of Coprara, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the party of action.

THE SPEECH OF M. ROUHER ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The speech of the French Minister, M. Rouher, in which he said Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to angry discussion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea informed the House that he had asked the French Government for an explanation of the speech, and he expected to receive a reply from Paris by Monday. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and other European powers. That it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate a vote was taken and the government was sustained by a majority of the members.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The *Presse* says the Conference will not meet at Munich, as first proposed, but in this city at the time originally appointed. Envoys of the various powers, residents in this city, will represent those powers in the Conference.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS FEARED.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Fears are entertained here of a ministerial crisis in consequence of the last speech of M. Rouher on the Roman question in the Corps Legislatif.

PRINCE NAPOLEON GOING TO ITALY.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon is about to leave Paris for Mauza, in Northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King Victor Emanuel.

GERMANY.

CHANGE IN THE TARIFF RATES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Important changes in the existing tariff rates at Zoverein are contemplated.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—The steamers Scotia and Denmark, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York on the 30th ult., has arrived onn.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—*Noon.*—Consols, 92⅞; Five-Twenties, 70⅞; Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 47¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—*Noon.*—Cotton opens steady with sales of probably 12,000 bales; middling uplands 7¾d., New Orleans 8d. Extensive sales of American cotton, to arrive, were made at 7¾d for middling uplands. Breadstuffs quiet and without change.

River Items.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 8.—The river has risen four and a half feet within the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising slowly, with nine and half feet in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

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MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—River falling. Weather clear and cool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Bank Examiners in Session.

General J. R. Smith Relieved.

Public Debt Statement.

The Impeachment Questions

Order Concerning Removal of Distilled Spirits.

Survey of Lands for Indians.

Financial Questions---Specie Payment.

Western District United States Marshalship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS.

The National Bank Examiners, fifteen in number, from all parts of the country, were in session recently with the Comptroller of the Currency, and have devised a thorough and systematic process of examinations. The plan is such as will develop all the operations of banks, whether regular and legal or irregular and unlawful.

GEN. J. R. SMITH RELIEVED.

Special orders No. 512 from the War Department, are as follows: "By direction of the President Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith, United States army, retired, is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of the Muster Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to his home."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt is as follows: Total bearing coin interest, $1,340,367,891.80; total bearing currency interest, $379,292,460.20; matured debt not presented for payment, $14,178,263.83; total bearing no interest, $695,545,857.60; total debt, $2,039,382,572.68; amount in Treasury: coin, $100,690,645.69; currency, $37,486,175.24; total, $138,176,820.93; debt less cash in Treasury, $2,901,205,751.75. Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, $519,299; for the week, $6,672,856; total for fiscal year to date, $91,788,617; fractional currency issued for the week, $505,340; amount outstanding, $5,626,660. Also $300,000 in United States notes; National Bank notes issued, $321,700; fractional currency destroyed, $459,000.

SPEECHES ON IMPEACHMENT.

When the vote was taken yesterday on the impeachment resolution a number of members had on hand elaborately prepared speeches. An opportunity, however will hereafter be afforded to deliver them in the Committee of the Whole.

ORDER CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

An order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the secretary of the Treasury, forbids Collectors of Internal Revenue to allow any distilled spirits to be removed from any distillery for such removal, either from a distillery to a bonded warehouse, or class A, or B. in the same District to a class B. warehouse in any other District unless the Shipping Collector shall have had official information that the warehouse to which it is proposed to remove the spirits, has been approved by the Secretary, and that the regulations of August 28th, 1867. Lists of warehouses bonded under these regulations will be published weekly, which will be implicitly followed.

SURVEY OF INDIAN LANDS.

Col. S. S. Smoot, who has been surveying Great and Little Osage lands in south-western Kansas, arrived yesterday from Leavenworth and had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, and reports the disposition of the Indian tribes of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Apaches, Osages and Comanches to be friendly to whites, and that they express satisfaction with the treaties made by the recent Peace Commissioners.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Finance and Return to Specie Payment—Plan Proposed by Committee on Currency—Religious Intelligence—Gen. Thomas Bowley and Mr. Sawyer—Manufactures—Impeachment—Lord Amherst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1867.

So pressing and important are the financial questions which the prostrate business of the country forces upon the public attention that all others are in the comparison dwarfed. In fact all others are complicated with them, and to whatever other you turn, you at length bring up at the Treasury. There are as many plans, almost, as men to propose them. Some are ingenious; some practicable but hard; the majority specious. To touch what the Secretary calls the "hard pan" of specie payments without a panic and a grand commercial revulsion, is the problem. Can anyone show an instance in history where business went on thriving under a contracting currency? Business diminishes with a diminution of that whereby it is carried on. Men hesitate to enlarge old or begin new enterprises so long as such an atmosphere of doubt surrounds them. A note of five hundred dollars, payable next week, may require a thousand dollars to cancel it. If contraction does not increase business nor stimulate enterprise, neither has it in our case at least tended to equalize the value of gold and paper money. While at Lee's surrender gold ruled from 125 to 130, to-day, after two years and a half of contraction, it ranges from 131 to 133. Confidence is the honor of the nation and in its determination to pay gold for all its issues is what we need. This is the "harder pan" below the hard pan of specie. As the Secretary justly remarks—"What enterprise demands is the assurance that it shall not be balked of its just rewards." A terrible engine of destruction was here busy in the work of demolition and destruction. There is an actual scarcity of products—horses, cattle, wheat—to fill the granaries of the seaboard cities. Moreover business is now done for the most part on an actual cash basis, where before the war there were scores of millions in circulation in the shape of bills of credit, promissory notes, etc., so that more cash is required. It is presumed that in view of these and other more potent arguments, the Committee of Ways and Means have actually already reported a resolution to the House instructing the Secretary to cease any further contraction of the currency. This will be adopted almost certainly. There is scarcely a shadow of doubt of it, though the Secretary favors an opposite policy.

But what of a return to specie payments? Suppose Congress fixes a day for such return—say January 1st, 1871? Would it not have the effect to set our currency at once on the road to par? As the date approached when paper dollars would be redeemable in coin, should we not find gold and silver gradually ceasing to be merchandise, and becoming themselves currency? Mr. Walker's idea of a return to specie payments by a foreign loan is impracticable, because the German or English banker is not going to take a new loan at par when he can buy or present bonds in London or Frankfort for 71 to 75c on the dollar.

A plan for the resumption of specie payments is before the House Committee on Currency like this:—that a day shall be fixed by law on and after which no legal tender note shall be paid out by the Government, but be received, but instead of paying them out, creditors shall receive notes bearing date of day of reception and upon their face these words: "*Payable in coin one year from date.*" In this way coin would become due on a certain part of the issue from day to day. A "run" for specie could only take place on such number as might be collected during one day. Whether such a plan is feasible it is not for your correspondent to judge. He has performed his part in thus collating some of the arguments and facts now so abundant on every side. In fact, nobody but has his plan—just as at the beginning of the war, everybody had his patent for a new gun. The opening of the times, I rejoice to say, is the patient and willing determination so clearly manifest on every hand to look at the whole case to the bottom. There is "cramming" on every hand. Men who could spend a day on the loose expectoration of shambling ideas about glory and fustian find here a subject more after the nature of a proposition in Euclid or an argument in Whately. Let us all hope the training will result in good to the nation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Your numerous United Presbyterian readers will be interested to know that the Committee of their Board of Foreign Missions, consisting of Rev. J. B. Dales, D.D., Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., and Rev. Mr. Watson, missionary to Egypt, had yesterday a very interesting and satisfactory interview with Mr. Seward relative to the interests of the missions of the Church in the Nile Valley. They were presented to the Secretary by your courteous and excellent townsman, Gen. James A. Ekin, and were kindly received. The Secretary assured them of the interest the Government felt in the welfare of all our missionaries in foreign lands, and of its good offices in the case in hand, and that he had already communicated with Consul General Hale (at Alexandria,) on the subject, expressing the belief that the difficulties of the Mission are over. Perhaps it may also interest your readers to know the nature of the difficulties themselves. It seems, in brief, that a very successful Mission has been established by the United Presbyterian Church among the Copts. The former Viceroy was friendly; even gave the Mission property in the city of Cairo, worth at the time $40,000, now much more. This encouraging state of things drew quite an interest thitherward. Eight missionaries and their families, and several female missionaries from this country and Great Britain fixed their abode at Alexandria and other points in the Nile Valley. Christian churches began to thrive, and natives to join them. Thereupon recently, as is feared, with the countenance of the present Viceroy governments, the Coptic patriarch has caused a native christian and official to be removed from a place called Ghous, where he had been assigned to the duty of his office, to a place on the White Nile—so deadly in its position for climate as to make the removal equivalent to a sentence of death. This is but one of many indictions of hostility against which it is sought to guard the new and struggling churches of the faith of Christ. Gen. Ekin also introduced these gentlemen to Gen. Grant and Mr. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

U. S. MARSHAL, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hon. N. P. Sawyer, the editor of the *Republican*, in your city, and a Republican, as is alleged, with the "old man"—otherwise, the President—has been here during the present week. He wants Thomas A. Rowley, Marshal of this Western District, removed, and Mr. Isaac N. Coursin, of the Pittsburgh Assessor's office, appointed in his place. It is alleged against Gen. Rowley that some of the prominent "Democrats" of your vicinity, as I hear, that he does not sufficiently consider their cases in such distributions of the good things of office in his hand to give. Lists of jurors are made up too much from among the Radicals, and other slips made which indicate that he grudges favors to the hungry patriots of the President's party. This is "very naughty" in the General if it is true. He ought to look well to the interests of the non-combatants of the civil war. They have been a long time out in the cold.

MANUFACTURES.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, met his colleagues on such committee yesterday. He is a fresh, hearty, strong man, full of his work, in dead earnest in the interest of manufacturers and determined to continue the Committee thoroughly working organization. It solicits the aid of manufacturers, in this way, viz: That they make their wants known. It would be well for the various gentlemen in the South, and other manufacturing pursuits to consult, compare notes, digest their ideas into systematic form and lay them before Mr. Morrell. There will doubtless be much legislation touching the interests of every industrial pursuit, at the present session. The tariff will be more or less modified. The Internal Revenue laws will be put in shape with a view to the relief of the business of the country and to encourage and stimulate production in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. The whole subject comprise of the country must be supplied with a sound and ample currency. It is highly desirable, therefore, that you all put your heads together and find out the inevitable adjustments of trade be sound and provident.

IMPEACHMENT.

This has been a field day in the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1867.

THE Democratic slate, as last made up, contains the name of Gen. Hancock for President. He is doing all he can at New Orleans to earn the distinction.

RECENTLY an attempt was made by the men who supervise the interests of President Johnson in Allegheny, to put John P. Glass in the place now held by Houry A. Weaver; I. N. Courain in place of J. A. Rowley, and David Mercer in place of F. E. Volz. It was a nice arrangement, and when the engineers started for Washington they had no doubt about succeeding; but, unfortunately for them, their credit was not as good as it was formerly, and they had to submit to disconfiture.

PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

This great national thoroughfare, which begins at Kansas City, at the mouth of the Kansas river, on the west bank of the Missouri, is progressing with a rapidity only equalled by its great rival of the Platte. One year ago it had reached Fort Riley, 140 miles west of the Missouri; now 325 miles are completed, accepted, and in operation. It is, as the law requires, a well made, substantial and good road, has easy gradings, and is free from short curves. The topography and soil of the splendid country through which it runs, (the State of Kansas,) are both highly favorable to the construction of a railroad; and, when constructed, the road will require less than the ordinary amount of subsequent repair.

The work, as a financial success, far transcends the calculations of the managers and of the most sanguine of its friends. Its revenues increase steadily and rapidly from month to month. For May, 1867, the gross earnings were $172,196 28; for July, $189,570 59; for October, $267,171 26. The statement for the last-named month we give in detail, as officially published:

The following is an exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, for the month of October, 1867:

EARNINGS.	
Total Government transportation, as above	$ 81,517 59
Merchandise and passenger traffic	185,653 67
Total	$267,171 26
EXPENSES.	
Working expenses	$120,146 66
Net proceeds to balance	147,025 14
Total	$267,171 26
October 1—road open to Ellsworth	234 miles.
October 14—road open to Hays	290 "
Average length of Main Line operated in October	260 "
Total Government business, as above	$ 81,517 59
Fifty per cent. retained by law by U. S. Treasurer	40,758 79
Total United States bonds received, 366 miles	$4,160,000
Interest on same for one month, at 6 per cent	20,800 00
Excess for month of October, retained by U S. Treasurer to meet bonds maturity	$ 19,958 70

Which statement is equivalent to meeting the principal of these bonds in about 9 years or 11 years before maturity.

This is at the rate of $3,206,052.12 in gross earnings, and of $1,764,300 of net revenue per annum. The transportation done for the government, at rates greatly below what have heretofore been paid to wagons, almost quadrupled the amount of interest on all the government bonds yet issued to the Company, one-half of which amount is at once carried to the credit of the Company on account of that interest. But, as will be seen above, the amount of this credit exceeded the amount of the interest on the bonds by $19,958.70. This excess will accumulate from month to month as a sinking fund, to pay off the principal of the bonds when they come to maturity—thirty years. *The interest on these bonds is payable in lawful money, not necessarily in gold.*

Of the gross earnings for the month, $267,171 26,) those for Government uses, —troops, ammunition, supplies, mails, &c.,—amounted to $81,517 59, leaving ($185,653 51 as the amount arising from ordinary freight and passengers. This is indeed a very surprising exhibit for a road which is only in progress, and which runs into a country which, until it was made, was almost uninhabited. There are two ways to account for it. One is the immense imigration of energetic people who follow that road up the rich and beautiful valley of the Kansas; the other is the large trade to Colorado and New Mexico, which follows and uses this road as far as it can. The trade to New Mexico, commonly called the "Santa Fe trade," has been large for many years, and thousands of wagons, drawn by ox teams, have long found employment in it. The trade to Colorado, and to the numerous mining districts in the mountains, is of more recent origin, but is already large and rapidly increasing.

It will be observed that, although the government is loaning to this company bonds to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, the road is really not costing it anything at all. It is merely a loan of its credit. On the other hand, the road is saving money to the national treasury by cheapening its transportation; and what is better still, by drawing out a civilized population hundreds of miles beyond where the border was before it was made, and where it would be but for it, who keep the savages in order far better than armies can do it. Some of our most eminent military officers have estimated that each fifty miles of a Pacific railroad enables the government to dispense with the services of a regiment of soldiers, at a saving of more than a million of dollars a year.

This work is rapidly approaching Fort Wallace, near what is called Pond Creek, where the subsidy voted by Congress to this company terminates. This is 412 miles from the Missouri river, at Kansas City. At this point it is the intention of the company to deflect the main line southwest to the Arkansas river, and thence in the same direction through New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California to San Francisco. A branch will continue on to Denver. From a preliminary report made by General W. W. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer of the company, who has just completed a survey of the route from Fort Wallace to and beyond the Rio Grande, southwest of Santa Fe, we learn the following facts, which we condense into the smallest possible compass:

Distance from Fort Wallace, on the Smoky Hill, to the Arkansas river, over an easy prairie divide, destitute of timber	Miles. 72
Along the Arkansas to Fort Lyon, through a rich valley from 3 to 8 miles wide	42
From Fort Lyon, up the rich valley of the Purgatoire—not so wide,—to Raton mountain	90
From Raton mountain to Las Vegas, through a fine country, abounding in coal, iron, copper and other minerals, and part well timbered	140
From Las Vegas to the Rio Grande, not far from Albuquerque	116
	460

That done, one of the very finest and most productive regions on the continent will be reached, and penetrated at least two hundred miles. For not less than 150 miles of these 460 the road will run through a coal region, where the veins range from eight to fourteen feet in thickness, and the quality of which is excellent, whether for manufacturing, railroad or domestic purposes, besides iron and copper mines probably unsurpassed on the globe. Gold and silver mines abound, and are now profitably operated amid all the disadvantages of transportation. It now costs from 12 to 16 cents to move a pound of freight of any kind from St. Louis to that country. Ought there to be any hesitation on the part of Congress to authorize this work to be pushed on with all possible speed? We think not. The tax payers need not object, for it is costing them nothing, but, on the other hand, saving money to the treasury of the nation. And when the heart of New Mexico shall be reached, the whole country will feel the invigorating effect of the opening of that hitherto sealed treasury.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF IMPEACHMENT.

The following is a portion of the argument of the majority of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment. We give it, after the disposal of the whole subject, 1st. to redeem our pledge, and 2d. that our readers may have a proper view of the law controlling the subject:

The practice of impeachment was borrowed originally from the Germans, who in their great councils sometimes tried capital accusations relating to the public. (4 Bl. Com, 260; Tacitus de Mor. Germ. 127,) and has been so reputed for its wisdom that it is to the want of this that the ruin of the republic of Florence is ascribed by its great historian. (Story's Com., sec. 744.)

The earliest instance of an impeachment by the Commons of England was at the bar of the Lords, was in the year 1376, in the reign of Edward III. (Cushing's Law Practice of Parliament, sec. 233.) Before this time, it had been the practice of the Lords to try either peers or commoners, without any previous complaint, for great public offences. (May on Parliament, 49, 50.)

"The object of these prosecutions in America, as well as in England, is to reach high and potent offenders, such as might be presumed to escape punishment in the ordinary tribunals, either from their own extraordinary influence, or from the imperfect organization and power of these tribunals." (Story's Com. sec. 745.) And it is said by Wilson, in his lectures, (vol. 2, p. 60,) "such kinds of misdeeds as peculiarly injure the commonwealth by the abuse of high offices of trust, are the most proper, and have been the most usual subjects of this kind of prosecution. Thus, if a lord chancellor be guilty of bribery, or of acting grossly contrary to the duties of his office; if the judges mislead their sovereign by unconstitutional opinions; if any other magistrate attempt to subvert the fundamental law, or introduce arbitrary power; these have been cases adapted to parliamentary inquiry and decision. So, when a lord chancellor has been thought to have put a seal to an ignominious treaty, a lord admiral to neglect the safeguard of the sea, an ambassador to betray his trust, a privy councillor to propound or support dishonorable measures, or a confidential adviser of the government to obtain exorbitant grants, or incompatible employments; because it is apparent how little the ordinary tribunals are calculated to take cognizance of such offences, or to investigate or reform the general policy of the state." And to the same effect it is remarked again by the same author, (p. 59,) "it is certain that magistrates and officers intrusted with the administration of public affairs may abuse their delegated powers to the extensive detriment of the community, and to the danger of society in a manner not cognizable before the ordinary tribunals. The influence of such delinquents, and the nature of such offences may sometimes render the ordinary authority of the highest court, and the wisdom of the largest assembly;" and again, (p. 611,) "impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution, where it might be obstructed by the influence of too powerful delinquents, or not easily discovered in the ordinary course of jurisdiction by reason of the peculiar quality of the alleged crimes."

The same view is also taken by May in his Treatise on Parliaments, (page 473,) where he says: "Impeachment by the Commons for high crimes and misdemeanors found much in the old laws, or which no other authority in the realm will prosecute, is a safeguard of liberty well worthy of a free country, and of so noble an institution as a true Parliament. The times in which its exercise was needed were those in which the people were jealous of the Crown; when the Parliament had less control over the prerogative; when courts of justice were impure, when, instead of vindicating the law, the Crown and its officers resisted its execution and screened political offenders from its ire." And he adds, as the consequency in modern times by the fact that "the limitations of prerogatives, and the immediate responsibility of the ministers of the Crown to Parliament, have prevented the consummation of those crimes which impeachments were designed to punish;" and remarks that "for these reasons impeachments are now reserved for extraordinary cases and extraordinary offences." And again, (page 474:) "The purpose of impeachment in modern times is the prosecution and punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors chiefly of an official or political character, which are either beyond the reach of the law, or which no other authority in the state but the supreme legislative power is competent to prosecute."

It is stated, moreover, in the papers of the Federalist, (No. 65,) referring, of course, to the provision of the Constitution on that point, that "the subjects of the jurisdiction of a court of impeachment are those offences which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may, with peculiar propriety be denominated *political*, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself."

And in accordance with this is the language of Mr. Bawle, in his "Treatise on the Constitution, page 19. "Its foundation," he remarks, "is that a subject intrusted with the administration of public affairs may sometimes infringe the rights of the people, and be guilty of such crimes as the ordinary magistrates either dare not or cannot punish." The delegation of important trusts affecting the higher interests of society," he adds, "is always, from various causes, liable to abuse. The fondness frequently felt for the individual extension of power; the influence of party and prejudice; the seductions of foreign states, or the baser appetite for illegitimate emolument, are sometimes productive of what are, not legally, termed *political* offences, which it would be difficult to take cognizance of in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings." Besides, "the involutions and varieties of vice are too many and too artful to be anticipated by positive law, and sometimes too subtle and mysterious to be fully detected in the limited period of ordinary investigation."

And again, (page 204:) "The legitimate causes of impeachment can only have reference to public character and official duty. In general, those offences, which may be committed equally by a private citizen as a public officer, are not the subjects of impeachment. Murder, burglary, robbery, and, indeed, all offences not immediately connected with office, except the two expressly mentioned, are left to the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, and neither house can regularly inquire into them except for the purpose of expelling the member."

In the view, then, of these concurring authorities, historical as well as legal, for the purpose to settle the scope of the impeaching power in such a way as, in England at all events, would clearly bring each and all of the charges enumerated in the foregoing propositions within its legitimate range, is there anything in the terms of our Constitution, enacted in full view of them, to change the law in such a way that the holders of usurpations, the grossest violations of duty, and the highest contempt of law, on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, may run riot over the land, and shake the very pillars of the state, by confusing the whole country to its foundations, without a remedy?

The objectors insist that there is. To understand them fully, however, it is necessary to refer to the terms of the instrument itself.

The fourth section of its second article provides that "the President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors." It then proceeds to name but two offences specifically, and they are not charged here. Do the facts involved fall, then, within the general description of "other high crimes and misdemeanors," or are they excluded by the enumeration?

It is insisted, for the first time, we think, that they do not come within the meaning of the language used, because, although all concurrently in the popular sense the highest and gravest of misdemeanors, and many of them in the technical or common law signification of the terms, indictable as such in England, and, perhaps, in most of the older States, they are neither crimes nor indictable here, because it has been held, with much diversity of opinion on the bench, and more at the bar, that there is no jurisdiction in the courts of the United States to punish criminally except where an act has been made indictable by *statute*, which, as the committee are constrained to think, is not a necessary logical result, even if the premise be indisputable, and to be considered as no longer open to discussion in the courts. It would not follow, as they suppose, that what was unpunishably a crime or misdemeanor at the common law, in the view of the framers of the Constitution who sat under it, and used its language, and recurred so often to its principles, had become any the less a crime before the highest court for purposes of impeachment, because another tribunal, having no jurisdiction at all over the subject, may have decided that it is no longer cognizable before them, even if it were assential, as there is no authority to show, that indictability for the crime with, in the meaning of the common law. There is a law of Parliament, which is a part of the common law, and by which only the question must be determined.

The objection has the merit at least of being a novel as well as a subtle one; well enough, perhaps, for the range of a criminal court, but too subtle by far for the canons of interpretation that are supposed to rule in the construction of the fundamental law of a great state. If it be a sound one, then there is no remedy in the Constitution for the specific offences of treason and bribery, as there was no such thing as what it describes as "high crimes or misdemeanors" then known to the laws of the United States, and the government must perish whenever it is attacked from a quarter that could not have been foreseen. But could the statesmen who framed the Constitution have perpetrated so gross a blunder as this? Did they intend, instead of anchoring that power to the rock by a precision that should fix it there, and leave nothing open to construction, to leave it all afloat for future congresses to say what offences should be from time to time impeachable? Did they, when dealing with a question so mighty as the safety of the state, use words without a meaning, except what might be thereafter given to them by an ephemeral legislature, or invented by an uncertain and not always consistent court? or did they stand in the august presence, and under the not uncertain light of the common law of England, which they had claimed as their birthright, speaking the language with a thorough understanding of its import, of the sages and statesmen who had illustrated its principles? Are their oracles to be rend as they would have been in England, or would be now in any of its colonies past or present, or are their solemn utterances to be messured by a language that they did not know? They committed no such error, and the suggestion that they did is one that does not seem to antrdate the case to which it is at present applied.

To ascertain the meaning of the terms in question, there are but three possible sources to which the explorer can recur, and they are the Constitution itself, the statutes, and the parliamentary practice, or the common law of which it is a part. The Constitution, however, goes no further, as already shown, than to declare that the political offences of treason and bribery to be "high crimes and misdemeanors," and as such impeachable, while no statute has ever attempted it. Nor does it by any means follow that where an offence has been made so punishable as a crime, the right to impeach is a corollary. It is not every offence that by the Constitution is made impeachable. It must be not a crime or misdemeanor only, but a "high" one, within the meaning of the law of Parliament. There are, moreover, as suggested by Judge Story in his Commentaries, many offences of great enormity, which are made punishable by statute only when committed in a particular place. What is to be said of them? Are they impeachable if committed under the jurisdiction, and not so if perpetrated under another? There are, too, many others of a purely political character, which have been held again and again to be impeachable, that are not even named in our statute books, and many more may be imagined in the long future for which it would be impossible for human sagacity or perspicuity to provide. There is no alternative then left, unless the remedy is to fail altogether, except to resort to the parliamentary practice and the common law, or leave the whole subject in the discretion of the Senate, which would be inadmissible, of course, in a government of law.

The argument assets that the offence must be an indictable one by *statute*, to authorize an impeachment. It is not even admitted, however, that this high and radical and only effective remedy for official delinquencies—and in this country, at least, it is no more than that —is to be confined to those offences which are known by those terms, within the technical meaning that has been assigned to them. In such a case as this no narrow interpretation can be allowed to defeat the object of the law. A constitution of government is always to be construed in a broad catholic sense, in order to suppress the possible mischief and advance the remedy. Those who maintain this doctrine strangely forget that there is a *parliamentary* sense, which conforms to the *popular* one, and and is as much a *common law* sense as the one on which they rely. The object of the law is not to *punish* crime. That duty is assigned to other tribunals. The purpose here is only to remove the officer whose public conduct has been such as to disqualify him for the proper discharge of his functions, or to show that the safety of the state—which is always the supreme law—requires that he should be deposed. It refers not so much to moral conduct as to official relations—to indeed, to moral conduct at all, except so far as it may bear on the performance of official duty. The judgment is not fine or imprisonment, as it may be in England, but only removal from office and disqualification for the future. One of the very objects of this extraordinary tribunal, as has been shown already, and will be further enforced hereafter, is to reach those very cases of official delinquency, against which no human foresight could provide, and which the ordinary tribunals are inadequate to punish. No ingenuity of invention, no fertility of resource can hedge round a high public officer by boundaries within which corruption, cases of fraud or wickedness, may not be able to pass by, sap or scale. If a President, it may be that he prove impracticable. He may ignore the law, and even wage war on the power that is intrusted with the making of it. He may nullify its acts by misconstruing or disregarding them, or denying their authority. He may be guilty of offences which are of their very nature calculated to subvert the government—all which things Andrew Johnson is shown clearly to have done. And yet those things, although nigh misdemeanors against the state, and fraught with peril to its life, may not be indictable as crimes. But will anybody say that the Constitution affords no remedy—that the arch offender must be borne with, and the state must die—merely because Congress has failed to provide, not the snub, but a different punishment for the same offence? The cases in England show that this not the law there, as it is not reason, which is said to be the life of the law. The cases here, though all of offences that were not statutary crimes or misdemeanors, have been so few as to leave this question open, to be decided hereafter upon those great occasions of state that lie at the foundation of the law of Parliament, which is the rule that must govern ultimately here.

And in entire harmony with what has been just said is the following passage from Story's Commentaries:

"The offices to which the power of impeachment has been, and is ordinarily applied as a remedy, are of a *political* character. Not but that crimes of a strictly legal character fall within the scope of the power, but that it has a more enlarged operation, and reaches what are aptly termed political offences, growing out of personal misconduct, or gross neglect, or usurpation, or habitual disregard of the public interests in the discharge of the duties of political office. These are so various in their character, and so indefinable in their actual involutions, that it is almost impossible to provide for them by positive law. They must be examined on very broad and comprehensive principles of policy and duty."—(Vol. 2, 4764.)

And to the same effect is the following passage from Curtis: "Although an impeachment may involve an inquiry whether a crime against any positive law has been committed, yet *it is not necessarily a trial for crime.* The purposes of impeachment lie wholly beyond the penalties of the statute or customary law. The object of the proceeding is to ascertain whether cause exists for removing a public officer from office. Such a cause may be found in the fact that either in the discharge of his office, or aside from it, he has violated a law, or has committed what is technically denominated a crime. But a cause for removal from office may exist where no offence against positive law has been committed, as where the individual has, from immorality or imbecility, or maladministration, become unfit to exercise the office. The rules by which an impeachment is to be determined are therefore peculiar, and are not fully embraced by those principles or provisions of law which courts of ordinary jurisdiction are required to administer." (*Curtis on the Constitution*, 360.) And in accordance with this is the answer of Mr. Madison to the objection of a possible abuse of the appointing power. "The danger," he says, "consists merely in this, that the President can displace from office a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. What will be the motives which the President can feel for such abuse of his power, and the restraints that operate to prevent it? In the first place, he will be impeached before the Senate for such an act of maladministration; for I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."

But this is not all. The undersigned have already suggested that the objection was a novel one. They now refer to the following quotation from Judge Story, to show that in this opinion they are by no means singular. In section 798 of his Commentaries, this eminent jurist says: "However much it may fall within the political theories of some statesmen and jurists to deny the existence of a common law, belonging and applicable to the nation in ordinary cases, no one has as yet been bold enough to assert that the power of impeachment is limited to offences positively defined in the statute book of the Union as impeachable high crimes and misdemeanors."

Fortunately, however, for the occasion, the whole question has been long foreclosed by practice and authority. "The Congress of the United States," (referring to Judge Story again) "has itself unhesitatingly adopted the conclusion that no previous statute is necessary to authorize an impeachment for any official misconduct, and the rules of proceeding, and the rules of evidence, as well as the principles of decision, have been uniformly regulated by the known doctrines of the common law and parliamentary usage." And he further remarks, in this connection, that "in the few cases of impeachment which had theretofore been tried, no one of the charges had rested on any statutable misdemeanor." When he wrote, the cases had been only three. In the first, which was that of Blount, in 1798, where the charge was of a conspiracy to invade the territories of a friendly power, although there was no decision on the point, the question as to the character of the offence was affirmed by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, expelling the delinquent from that body, as having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, in the very language of the Constitution. The second, (Pickering's,) in which a conviction took place, was against a judge of a district court, and purely for official misconduct. The third, (Chase's,) was against a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was also a charge of official misconduct, but terminated in an acquittal. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that in the last named case, (the only one in which the point was raised,) it was conceded by the answer, that a civil officer was impeachable for "*corruption*, or some high crime or misdemeanor, consisting in *some act done or omitted in violation of a law commanding or forbidding it.*" Two other cases have occurred since that time. The first, that of Judge Peck, in December, 1830, was for punishing a refractory barrister for contempt, as for "an arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive arrest and sentence, with intent to injure and oppress under cover of law." The case was clearly not of an indictable offence under any statute of the United States, but, though defended by the very ablest counsel, (Messrs. Wirt and Meredith,) it did not seem to have occurred to them, that the offence charged was not impeachable within the meaning of the Constitution. The other, that of Judge Humphreys, at the commencement of the rebellion, was upon charges of disloyal acts and utterances, some of which clearly did not set forth offences indictable by statutes of the United States, and yet upon all those charges, with one exception only, he was convicted and removed.

It is only necessary to add that the conclusion of Judge Story upon the whole case is, that "it seems to be the settled doctrine of the high court of impeachment, that, though the common law cannot be the foundation of a jurisdiction not given by the Constitution or laws, that jurisdiction, when given, attaches, and is to be exercised according to the rules of the common law, and that what are, and what are not 'high crimes and misdemeanors' is to be ascertained by a recurrence to the great basis of American jurisprudence." And he adds to this, that "the power of the House to punish contempts, which are breaches of privilege not defined by positive law, has been upheld on the same ground; for if the House had no jurisdiction to punish until the acts had been previously ascertained and defined by positive law, it is clear that the process of arrest would be illegal."

And this, it is hoped, will dispose forever of the novel objection that is now interposed in the path of the nation's justice, to indict the high criminal offender, and in a case that has no parallel in enormity in the parliamentary history of England. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the charges, resting mainly upon record evidence, are not only of usurpation and abuse of admitted power, but of a contempt of law and of the legislative power that transcends anything in the annals of either the Tudors or the Stuarts.

It may be answered, however, as it has been, that all this was with the best intent, and that positive corruption must be shown to make the act impeachable. The President alleges a necessity in one case, of dispensing with the laws in consequence of the absence of Congress. The Attorney General insists that it was not the true policy of the country to enforce the laws against the rebels, and he is Grant's counsel to do it. The Secretary of the Treasury holds the same opinion also as to the subject of captured and abandoned property, and he returns the proceeds, as the President returns the property itself.

An old but homely proverb says that that the place most dreaded by the wicked is paved with good intentions. If such intentions, or even a supposed necessity could excuse the violation of the law, no transgressor would ever be punished, and no tyrant fail to show that what he had done was with the best designs, and for the purpose of saving the Constitution of the state. If Andrew Johnson can pr ead that he gave away or sold the public property to rebels to promote their commerce, or that he dispensed with the test oath only to conciliate the disaffected, or collect the revenue, because of the absence of that Congress which he had refused to convene, the self-willed James II might even with a better grace have asserted that he had dispensed with the religious tests in the interests of universal toleration. By way, however, of closing of this apology, it may not be amiss to cite a few authorities:

"The rule is, that if a man intends to do what in itself is unlawful, the law—which is conclusively presumed to know—forbids, there need not be any other evil intention. (Hawk. P. C. b. 1, c. 25, ss. 8 and 9.) It is of no avail to him that he means at the same time an ultimate good." —*Ibid.*

"When the law imposes a prohibition it is not left to the discretion of the citizen to comply or not. He is bound to do everything in his power to avoid an infringement of it. The necessity which will excuse him for a breach must be instant and imminent. It must be such as to leave him without hope by submission to avoid it but by requisitions of the law."—*Fox Story 1.1 Gall.* 156, 2, 1, 21 Fed. Cas. 1,093, 1,094.

"Whenever the law, statutory or common, casts on one a duty of a public nature, any neglect of that duty is an offence in violation of it is indictable."—1 *Hawk, sec.* 357-362.

"The same doctrine requires all those who have public duties to perform to attend to their public trusts. Any act or omission in disobedience of this duty, in a matter of public concern, is a general principle, punishable as a crime."—*Reid, sec.* 913.

JAYNES' Celebrated Family MEDICINES.

Jaynes' Expectorant, Jaynes' Alterative, Jaynes' Carminative, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Jaynes' Liniment, Jaynes' Sanative Pills.

Call and get Jaynes' beautiful Almanac gratis. Call and get Jaynes' beautiful Almanac gratis.

German and English,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. of the Diamond and Market St.

The Great Depot
The Great Depot

For all Genuine Patent Medicines.
For all Genuine Patent Medicines.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street. NTW

The Great Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only th ory of cure that is worth anything. When the vital energy of the system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: HELP THE MAN. Bring him up as you would a tottering edifice. The patient he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are set at re to respond energetically to *healthful* action, as soon as the grand cause is removed. Its diseases under the vivifying and regulating influence of this agent will disappear. Until THIS are absolutely required. There is hereabouts no substitute. Nothing will fill its place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and all will be well. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fever, Biliousness, Nervous, and Affections of the Nerves no other medicine has yet been able to take the place of this excellent invigorant and corrective.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 9, 1867.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund for 1867 will be invested in these Bonds, and sealed proposals offering Bonds at par will be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st of January, 1868.

D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa. dc9:21

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Pa., TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 9 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of the

Six Per Cent. Municipal Bonds of the City of Allegheny,

That the Coupons on said Bonds, coming due January 1st, 1868, will be paid on said day, (less the State tax,) at the BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa. dc9:21

KEYSTONE SKATING RINK,

Robinson St., Allegheny City.

J. M. KNAP.....President.
C. E. SPEER.....Sec'y & Treas'r.

DIRECTORS:

A. L. BELL, C. L. CALDWELL, D. W. C. RIDWELL, E. HARKNELL, Jr., M. K. MOORHEAD.

This new Rink will be opened in a few days. Tickets can be secured on and after SATURDAY of the 7th inst., from 2 till 5 p. m., by applying at the office of the Rink.

R. C. HARVEY, General Manager. dc6:118

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS, ALEX. TINDLE, JAMES BOWN, WILLIAM DEANE, W. W. BRADSHAW, A. G. CURRAIN, HOBART WRAY. JOHN EVANS.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETTS,

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at unusually low prices.

22 Wood Street.
HENRY HIGBY.

dc6:112

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and brights. Also,

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES,

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

dc6:112

$20,000 DOLLARS—$20,000.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 9th, 1867.

WANTED, to negotiate a

Loan of $20,000

For a term of years. Interest payable semi-annually.

Apply to

R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

dc6:14

H. S. TYLER. J. P. ROBINSON.

TYLER & ROBINSON

(Successors to JAMES CHARLES,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOG PUMPS,

And all kin's of WOODEN TUBING; corner of WEST and THIRD STreets, Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. se17:1y

DESSICATED COCOA NUT. for Pies, Puddings, &c., put up in pound packages, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. KENSHAW.

dc7 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

NEW PEARL HOMINY AND GRITS. just received and for sale by the barrel or qua t; also, pr me white and yellow Corn Meal, put up in small bags for family use, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. KENSHAW.

dc7 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

CORN MEAL, HOMINY, BARLEY &c.

100 bbls. XXX Hominy;
25 " White Corn Meal;
25 " Kiln Dried Yellow Corn Meal;
50 sks Rr Barley Feed;
50 bbls. Pearl Barley;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
dc6:118 No. 84 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles —upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in supporting or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can learn through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and world aadian throu h the activity of the departing channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not endowed, the genuine ity is the result, therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, and the way they are to be kept in our natural wegith of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the poisonous effects produced by drugs.

22 Wood Street.
HENRY HIGBY.

dc6:112

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

Situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, and within two miles of Saltsburg, on the Kiskiminetas valley Railroad. The mill is in good order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, metal gearing, of the first class. The land is nearly all bottom, and under good fence. Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal near the river.

Enquire of PETER SNIVELY, On the premises.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COLORED DRESS SILKS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

Offer their large stock of COLORED DRESS SILKS at

VERY LOW PRICES.

To the Churches and Charitable Institutions of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Vicinity.

THE CONVICTION HAVING become deepened in the mind of those most active in the Christian Sunday and Sunday Schools of the city that much effort for Sunday Schools is made useless, and charity to the poor wasted through the lack of a common basis of operation and a mutual understanding among the different bands or workers, the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the recommendation of its Committee on City Evangelization, have resolved to call a Conference Meeting of representatives from the various churches and charitable societies, for the interchange of views and experiences on these most important subjects.

It is earnestly requested that each Church and Association be represented by its Pastor or President and one or more members.

The meeting will be held IN THE BASEMENT ROOM OF ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Diamond Alley,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Rev. S. F. SCOVEL,
Col. J. B. CLARKE, D.D.,
Rev. W. H. LOCKE,
Rev. J. C. BURROWES,
H. K. PORTER,
JNO. S. PAXSON,
OLIVER MCCLINTOCK,
Committee on City Evangelization.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Birmingham Post Office, December 9th, 1867.

A	G	Pierce Geo
Ashworth Dan	Gorman Jno	Pollock Jno
Ashcroft F	Gray Ralph	Pollock Thos
Allen Edw	Gilmore Ira	P
B	Grimes J	Robinson M G
Brown John	H	Reed John
Burrell Anna	Harvey Frank	Robert A Mark
Bell Edward	Hall Edward	Roy Jennie E
Brown Jos S	Hornbeck Jno	Reed Elizabeth
Cornish Thos	Hamilton Jno	Reed A
Boulton Levi	Hamilton Jno	Rumley Jacob
Bentz Jno	Hamilton Jno	Ripps Sarah A
Bly Phebe D	Johnson Miss Dr	S
Bell Fred'k	Johnson Wm	Schrader S
Boyle John	K	Scott Jno M
Bell Wm	Kraft C	Scott John M
Beach Wm	L	Steele Wm
Bough Pat	Lynch Henry J	Stewart Moulle
Bowman W	Lee Oliver	Smith Jno
C	Lee Oliver	Stewart Geo
Chaffee D	Lorry Geo E	Shields Thos
Carson Archibald	Lloyd Lloyd	Smith Jno
Calery James	Lauer Henry	Sipps Eugene
Campbell Jno	M	Sorrow Mary A
Campbell Susan	Massie L D	T
Cline Adam	Mosley Kate	Timmins Wm
Crahan Arthur	Martin Henry	Thomas Wm
Cunningham Jno	Mulvany Edw	Thomas Wm
Cunningham H	Mulvany Edw	U
Clow C	N	Uppington Jno
D	McMullin John	W
Dent Wm Peter	McDonald Jas	Wilson Wm
Davis Mattie J	McQuade John	Ward Mich
Davis E	McCook Wm	Watson N
E	McCook Wm	Watt John
Keller Jas A	O	Wright Jno
F	Owens Chas	Wilson C
Fortune Wm	Poach Chas	Wilson Wm
Frank Chas	Phillips Jacob	Western M C
Ford Thos	Pierce Stephen	Y
Fredrick M	Pierce Wm	Young Jacob
	Peppe Sarah A	Young Joseph
	Pfaltz Frank	Young Jacob

E. C. KERAN, Postmaster.

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,

AT

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

dc7

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, at the lowest cash rates.

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$200 00 each.
8 " " "	60 00 "
6 " " "	40 00 "
3 Light Bracket for gas	10 00 "
2 " " "

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

A boy was hung in St. Louis last week.

The police force of Paris is to be increased.

Chanfrau is to play "Sam" to-night in Louisville.

Oa dit, that Marshal O'Donnell was assassina'ed.

The Richings Opera Trouge is playing in Boston.

Neal Dow is to have a public reception from the Hub.

The mother of the desperado Cortinas died last month.

John G. Saxe translates Evoe Bacche. Bully for Bacchus.

Hops and cranberries are becoming staples in Wisconsin.

The consumption of the lungs is what is killing Berezowski.

A French troupe is opera-ting to paying houses in New Orleans.

A newspaper in North Carolina has been put up to be raffled for.

The Conservative Convention in North Carolina has been postponed.

Don Juan, Byron's Don, has been translated into German by a nun.

A bride in St. Louis last week had a trail fifteen feet long to her dress.

A lawyer in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is blessed with the name of Texas Angel.

Thirty theatres amuse London. Extraordinary fortune those theatres have.

Poor Fernando Wood didn't come back from Europe as Mayor of New York.

Mrs. D'Israeli is very sick, and Mr. D'Israeli thinks Dis-raeli too bad.—*N. Y. News.*

Why is the Ohio river like a part in music? Because it is so-lo.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Empres Eugenie is to be godmother to an expected royal highness of Austria.

The Paris *Temps* thinks that Liszt should be made Pope with the title of Pia nino.

The Connecticut river is to be stocked with trout. The spawn of 40,000 fish has already been procured.

A philosopher has discovered that men are willing to be over-estimated by all other men save tax collectors.

Victor Hugo has made peace with his wife, a fact which his hosts of readers and lovers will rejoice to hear.

Petroleum wells are being sunk in Anam, and Anamese are working them with a sort of Asiatic success.

California State convicts spend their time in gambling. Healthy institute for bettering of the morals that must be.

Walt Whitman despiseth American poets. The lack of admiration is about as mutual as things are now-a-days.

Dan Bryant has gone back to burnt cork in San Francisco, where he gets $150 per night for the condescension.

An exchange has a correspondent who has shot a jay and wants to know if he should send him to the dead letter office.

An exchange gives under Items of News "Hackett is playing Falstaff." If that is news where do you get your olds?

The Louisville *Courier* says that the matrimonial epidemic in that section is only precedented by the increase in population.

New Albany boasts of having the handsomest court house, school house and private residence in the State of Indiana.

Dickens has refused to go to Chicago because Chicago only offered the poor man two thousand dollars *for* a single lecture.

Sheriff Orcutt, of Kalamazoo, who was shot by rioters, is supposed to be in a hopeless condition. He was shot in the breast.

Madame La Princesse de Miramon, widow of the late Mexican General, has arrived in France, where she will reside with her family.

Rev. Norman McCleod, the editor of *Good Words*, has been sent by the Church of Scotland to India to inquire into Missionary operations in the East.

Gen. Phelps, of Vermont, says that he has a copy of the first book issued in America—a dictionary of Aztec, published in the City of Mexico A. D. 1571.

Snow was ten inches deep at Marquette on the 10th ult. Mining operations are being carried on with unusual vigor and will be extended during the winter.

A few days before Thanksgiving day we noticed a curious ethnological event. all the turkeys were rushin' to save their lives. This might be an interesting hint to the Czar.

The Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati is fast approaching completion. The *Enquirer* says it is one of those solid structures destined to outlive several generations.

The officers of the Michigan National Bank of Kalamazoo presented Mr. Edward J. Phelps, their teller, with $500 and some valuable silverware, on the occasion of his wedding recently.

Bismarck got drunk in Milwaukee recently. Bismarck is a cousin, so at least he says, of the gentleman in Berlin, who has invented the 'new color, the new paper collars and a number of other things lately.

Prussia has made new and improved contracts for the carrying of the mail with the two old lines of German-American steamers. Especial provision is made to facilitate the transmission of samples of merchandize by mail.

Wm. Blakie, a Harvard law student, walked through rain and mud from Boston to Harlem Bridge, a distance of 215 miles, in four days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes. Three of his companions started with him but failed by the way.

Some girls have been seized in the streets at Utica and had their hair cut off. We saw at the Fair Friday night a young girl whose hair fell off without any apparent cutting. If these hair cutters are about, the police should put a stop to them.

A German in Quincy, Ill., has a blood mark on his cheek which is in the shape of a perfect deer, in the act of leaping and as fine in outline and execution as if done by a practiced artist. We envy him, for the perfect dears very rarely mark our cheeks.

A San Francisco paper, with patent telescopic attachment eyes, looks forward to the time when California grapes will be sold in the Atlantic States for five cents a pound. We don't look forward to the time when *anything* will be sold at that price here.

After a little reflection we have come to the conclusion that the last words of the poet Halleck were not practical, as it is asserted, but poetic in the highest degree. Pantaloons are not considered necessary by us for the next world, and who but a poet could imagine an angel in pantaloons fit companion for the same etherial beings in petticoats.

A Doctor Neill has written a letter to the English Government in which he enumerates things to be avoided by the English soldiers. Some of them are: Small pink headed flies, poisonous honey, hippopotami, serpents and pole cats. Many of these we think, even an Englishman, would have sense enough to avoid without being told, and those which are not self-evidently dangerous, will, in all probability, be avoided only after experience has taught caution.

Several of our exchanges, a Boston one among them, are so exuberant over what they comically call the great reaction that they have to wreak a little of their superfluous vengeance on our late great President, a man whom, when they thought public opinion leaned to decency, they did not dare to malign. But now, misled by a fancied leaning of the people to the other side. They pour out the lately dammed up floods of ribaldry upon the memory of the late victim of their former baseness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do no. take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. 10:1:d&T

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se6:MWF

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, PAIN OR COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Use Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, an' that of cared land, under ace. depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by **H. T. HELMBOLD,** Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. se6:MWF

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. Sold by Druggists everywhere. se6:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower for which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON, New York.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, all little expedients, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant to taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. se6:MWF

WM. BARNHILL & CO., BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Fires, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6:tsat

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many disturbing symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilepsy fix the seal. se6:MWF

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Rotter and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:tf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its actions. se6:MWF

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Trimmers, Machinists and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:MWF

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. se6:MWF

THE HEALING POOL, AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the USING OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, A DISEASE and INFIRMITY which destroys the manly vigor, and unfits impediments to MARRIAGE, will have means of relief, forwarded and will act in confidence, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se21:d&T

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. se6:MWF

QUINCY A. SCOTT, DENTIST,

NO. 216 PENN STREET,

wh28:tvtf PITTSBURGH

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. p-b:WF

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se6:MWF

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se6:MWF

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER!

or

Concentrated Lye.

2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.

TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.

Every Family can Make their Own Soap.

ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.

As Easily Made as a Cup of Coffee.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in

GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS,

and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with REFUSE FAT, produces the

BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN THE WORLD.

1 Box will make 175 lbs. good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.

Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

FULL RECIPES WITH EACH BOX. All persons desiring to handle the Wholesale by Grocers and Druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, PITTSBURG, PENN.

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN LAUNDRY CRACKLE SOAP

is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my22:MWF

$15,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 68 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. ly28

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

MOUSE DE LAINES, worth 25c. for 20c.
CALICOS, worth 16c. for 12½.
EMPRESS ALL WOOL, worth $1 for 75c.
Do. do. " $1.25 for $1.
HEM STITCHED HANDK'FS, cheap.
EMBROIDERED do. do.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
PAISLEY BORDERED SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS.
SCARFS, &c., &c.

Remember the place,

No. 57 MARKET STREET.

de7

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO., 78 & 80 MARKET STREET,

Would invite the attention of the public to their large stock of

Ladies' Wool Shawls;
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hoods;
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts;
Children's Wool Mitts;
Children's Wool Leggins;
Wool Wristlets, of all colors.

We have also for sale one of the finest and cheapest lots of

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Gloves,

Buck, Cloth, Merino, Silk, &c.

We have also in stock the most complete assortment of

Gent's Merino and Wool Coats; Gent's Wool and Merino shirts and Drawers; Gent's Cassimere Traveling Shirts; all the best styles of Collars and Ties; also, a large stock of Scarfs, at lowest Eastern prices. A splendid lot of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Also, Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fine Scrags for Veils; Fine Silk Ties, Gloves, &c.

Jobbers as well as retail buyers, will do well to look over our stock, as we are able to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

de7 78 and 80 Market street.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Check Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin ets, Vel. M. Castings, Flannels, Shawls, Ne ns, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics; a full line of Woollen and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and Western make.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S PEERLESS BARRED FLANNELS, CHAIN'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, and Country orders promptly attended to. Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEWART.....JOHN SHANNON.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

A complete line of sizes, in

SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO,

At prices as low as before the war.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

THE NEW

"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
ALEXANDER and
COURVOISIER KIDS,
NEW STYLES OF TRIMMINGS,

Just opened at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

no23: **19 Fifth Street.**

AT EATON'S,

16 FIFTH STREET.

NEW HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
NEW BOGWOOD JEWELRY;
Great Bargains in
WOOLEN YARNS.

JUST OPENED.

det

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood Street,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the first day of January, 1868, for leasing perpetually or coincidently the Union Depot, Hotel at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Dining Saloon in the Harrisburg Depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before April 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are furnished throughout in the best manner.

It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all of the establishments shall be kept in a strictly first class manner, for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line.

Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 705 Arch street, Philadelphia. no16:w34

STOVES! STOVES! FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

WHEAT.—10,000 BUSHELS CHOICE NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT,

Arriving and for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

oct 19:6 83 Liberty stree

BARR & MOSER, ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Opera Houses and all

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of CATHRINE DUEWELLER, late of the city of Allegheny, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
Administrators.

no5:n26

LODGINGS.—Two respectable gentlemen can obtain very comfortable lodgings, with fuel, gas and bath, at private family residence.

No. 220 LACOCK ST., ALLEGHENY,

But a short walk from the Hand street or Suspension Bridge. no23:

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Pa., containing about 260 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large brick log house, with nine rooms, a good cellar, a frame bank barn, 40x70, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the fencing is in good repair, and is well watered; about 200 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a farm of 312 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 230 acres cleared and under cultivation, 82 acres of first-class white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with a bank barn house, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad; 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is clear and will be sold. The title is good.

Also, 50 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the N. Y. R. R. The improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two runs of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The wood house is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 54 rooms and a basement, under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Clymer streets, on a lot 60 by 20 feet; and on said premises is a house 20 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and b'll room above; also, a first-rate stable 70 by 20; also, a barn lot, 50 by 100 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has recently been painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best Hotels for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a farm of 82 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Penna. R. R.; 170 acres of cleared land, under good cultivation; the balance in timber. Is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable, frame barn, in high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms, new barn, 50 by 80 feet, used as a grain barn, and locust timber. This is a first-rate farm

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Following is the trial list for this day:

44. Allegheny Say. Bk., vs. Robt. Sco.t, vs. same.
45. Same vs. same.
46. Same vs. same.
71. Noble, Angell & Co. vs. G. B. Jones' Adm'r.
161. Saninel Graham vs. John Carlen & Co.
120. Jas. S. Wilson vs. Fairview Oil Refinery.
130. J. McCloaky vs. N. J. Bigley.
131. Thomas Denman vs. N. J. Bigley.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, December 9.—Court met at ten o'clock.

A final order was made in the application for a charter by the National Building and Loan Association.

Rosa McHugh vs. Hugh McHugh. Petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

A final order was made granting a charter to the German Building and Loan Association.

Following is the trial list for this day:

87. May Greenwald & Rahm vs. Adam Berry.
119. (Sept.) Owner "Dolphin" vs. Thos. Briggs.
20. (Oct.) Wm. Robinson, Jr., vs. Jos. Myers.
27. Bell & Cavanagh vs. J. P. Snyder.
30. Enoch Fields vs. Frazier Bros.
33. Joseph Mitchell vs. Birmingham and Rosenthalville Road.
34. Bernard May vs. O'Hara & Maginn.
55. R. J. Coyle vs. Steamboat Petrel No. 1.
36. F. Alpert vs. Wm. Marten & Co.
37. J. & M. McSlein vs. Chas. Mugle.
38. Roberts, Barnes & Co. vs. J. C. Tilton.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.—Court met at the usual hour, Judge Stowe on the bench.

THE LIBEL CASES.

Saturday being judgment day, the defendants in the several libel cases tried recently were called up for sentence, as announced by the District Attorney, Thursday.

In the indictment against John W. Pittock, for libel, in publishing the petition of James B. O'Neill for divorce, and to which the defendant entered the plea of *nolle contendre*, Judge Stowe sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.

On the other indictment against Mr. Pittock, for libel, contained in the publication of a card copied from the *Evening Chronicle*, signed James B. O'Neill, and which alleged that Daniel O'Neill was "a common libeller," etc., the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel O'Neill, indicted for libel on Jas. B. O'Neill, the said libel being contained in the letter of the defendant from New York, alleging that J. B. O'Neil had perjured himself, the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

In the case of James B. O'Neill, convicted of libel last week, on the oath of Daniel O'Neill, the sentence was deferred, motion for a new trial pending.

BAWDY HOUSE.

Fannie Splane, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was tried and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society.

Pursuant to notice the meeting in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society (one of the noblest organizations, demanding the support of the christian world,) was held last Saturday evening, in the lecture room of Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Penn and Hancock streets, Pittsburgh. Owing to the attendance being very much smaller than had been anticipated, and the absence of Bishop Clark and Dr. Kynett, who were unavoidably detained (Bishop Clark on account of sickness in his family,) the affair could hardly be called a perfect success.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev Dr. Nesbitt, who, after the Assembly had joined in singing a hymn, led in prayer, returning thanks to the divine giver of all good for the establishment of the Christian Church, with all its precious and hallowed influences, for its rise, progress and prosperity, particularly during the richest blessings of Heaven upon its ministers and ministrations, upon each and every laborer in all its departments, upon all its interests, and especially upon the proceedings of the present gathering, convened for the purpose of aiding in the advancement of the blessed cause.

Dr. Morgan, of Christ's Church, then explained the object of the meeting, which was simply preparatory to the more particular services of the next day, to be held in the M. E. Churches in the interest of the Society; and the reason for the absence of Bishop Clark and Dr. Kynett, and introduced Bishop Jones, who, although without previous notice of the contemplated meeting, was "ever ready in good works," had consented to make a short address. The Bishop commenced by relating the well known fable of the farmer and the cocoons, showing that the import of the fable was, "If you want anything done, do it yourself." He thought there was a passage somewhere which said "Vain is the help of man," and he would not depend upon Christian people of this great city of Pittsburgh, not to depend on human help, but if they ever wished to accomplish anything, with the help of God, to do the work themselves.

He then proceeded to give some very interesting statistics of the growth of the M. E. Church and of its present prosperity; reviewed its work in former years; explained at length the ends contemplated in the organization of the Church Extension Society by the General Conference of 1864; the expectations formed of it, he was sorry to say, that those expectations had not been realized, but that it was not by any means a "legit cause." He had faith in the church, in the people, but more in God. It was not in its childhood, and its strong and vigorous manhood was yet to come. He showed the special claims which led to its embarrassment, and which could not occur in the future. Measures had been taken which, if properly carried out, would relieve it from all future trouble. He spoke of what had already been done, of the superlative importance of continuance in the work, and of the present necessities of the Society. He paid an eloquent tribute to the transforming power of religious truth, and the wonderful influence of the pulpit as the great educator of mankind, and closed with a glowing exhortation to all present, pastors and people, to think on these subjects—take it to their hearts and prepare themselves to give of their substance and labors for the advancement of the cause of enterprise; and prayed that when the part assigned to each of them amid the shifting scenes of mortal life was ended, that one and all might enjoy an unbroken residence into the land of eternal rest and everlasting felicity.

At the close of the Bishop's address Dr. Nesbitt made a few pertinent remarks, and called upon Dr. Miller, who, after the congregation had united in a hymn of praise, closed the exercises with a fervent prayer, and the meeting adjourned.

Grand Church Ceremonies.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, and likewise the third anniversary of the consecration of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec as Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, was celebrated with unusual pomp and ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, Bishop Domenec officiating, Revs. Hickey and Burke acting as Masters of Ceremonies, and a large number of clergymen assist ng in the solemn services at the altar. The Choir was specially strengthened and produced magnificent music. The Bishop, from the occupying the pulpit, pronouncing a masterly and eloquent sermon, which was admirably suited for the important church festival. Under the administration of Bishop Domenec the Catholic Church has prospered in this diocese, and no prelate could be more loved and admired than is he by the numerous members of his flock.

Cutting Affray.

A cutting affray of a rather serious character occurred in Allegheny, about twelve o'clock Saturday night, in which a young man named Linton received a dangerous cut in the abdomen. It appears that Linton and William Patterson, who are carpenters, and work in the shop, have for a long time been intimate friends, and on Saturday night met and drank together several times at Linton's house, when they got into a quarrel, which resulted in a fight. They were separated by citizens, and it was supposed the affair was settled. The party then left the house and started down town, but had not been out long when the quarrel was resumed, and they again came to blows, during which Linton was cut. Patterson was arrested by the police and taken to the lock-up, and will have a hearing this morning. Linton was conveyed to his home and a physician called in, who dressed his wound. He refuses to make an information against Patterson. The affair was doubtless the result of their drinking, as it is said by some of their friends that they were both drunk.

Abandonment.—Anna Smith appeared before Alderman McMasters on Saturday and made information against her husband, Hugh Smith, charging him with abandonment. The prosecutrix who resides at Sharpsburgh, alleges that her husband left her several months since, and refuses to contribute to her support. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A Pleasant Surprise.

A little piece of pleasantry occurred at the Union Depot Saturday, among the baggage men of the Western Railroad, which was the source of considerable amusement for those connected with it. Colonel J. L. Slentz, Mail Agent at the Depot, having rendered some favors to the baggage masters on the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland roads, they determined to acknowledge the favor in the way of a slight present to the Colonel. Having arranged the preliminaries, it was decided to have a little amusement at his expense, and accordingly a warrant was regularly written out and placed in the hands of officers Harris and Rook for the arrest of the Colonel, Mr. Butler, the dispatcher of trains, being a party to the joke in order to help the matter on, informed the Colonel that he wished to see him at his (Butler's) office immediately, to where the two repaired at once; but ere they had time to be seated the officers came in and executed their warrant. The Colonel was taken by surprise, and Mr. Butler protested against the arrest, but to no purpose. He was conducted to the office of the General Baggage Agent, Mr. C. J. Jenkins, where a number of the baggage men above referred to were assembled, and Mr. Jenkins in a neat and appropriate address, presented him with a box of fine cigars on condition that he was not to open it until he reached his room. The Colonel readily bed the cigars upon the conditions named, and upon reaching home opened the box, when his surprise was fully as great as when arrested by the officer. The box not only contained a hundred of very choice cigars, but between each layer was a ten dollar greenback, making the neat little sum of fifty dollars.

Change of Time.

By advertisement elsewhere, it will be observed that an important change of time for passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Panhandle route, went into effect yesterday. The Sunday Express train will leave hereafter at 2:50 in the afternoon, arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 o'clock next morning. A through train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 9:40 A. M., arriving at Cincinnati at 9:30 same evening. There is no change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but one change to St. Louis, Cairo and the principal points West and South-west. When the Cleveland and Toledo Railway shall be completed and ready for business, and if you want anything done, do it yourself." He thought there was a passage somewhere which said "Vain is the help of man," and he would not depend upon Christian people of this great city of Pittsburgh, not to depend on human help, but if they ever wished to accomplish anything, with the help of God, to do the work themselves.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

H. MUELLER, Ayine, Champagne.
DE VENOGE & Co., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. ILSLING, Cadiz.
MORGAN & SONS, Cadiz.
RIBAUD & WILLIAMS, Malaga.
A. SVEDER & CO., Creumach, Sparkling Moselle.
HASSE & Co., English Ales.
YORK & Co., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having effected arrangements with the shipowners, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS, warranted to equality and comparison at prices solicited.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS,

WHISKIES &c. &c.,

807 Liberty Street.

SPECIFIC SMITHFIELD STREET.

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have opened their wholesale store, at the above place, and are now ready to fill all orders in their line, to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of the goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes, particular attention is directed to their large stock of

OLD GERMAN WINE,

And superior qualities of

FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 2 DIAMOND, will also be promptly attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.

1868. DIARIES, 1868.

OF ALL VARIETIES,

Coquille, Quadrille, Billet, Octavo, Commercial and Pocket

NOTE PAPERS.

BANKRUPT, ALDERMEN, ATTORNEYS, and all the ordinary

LEGAL BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

SUNDRIES.

160 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 " Factory do;
200 " Hamburg do;
100 casks Pickles;
60 " Soda Ash;
25 " Sal Soda;
200 bbls. White Lime;
20 " Mackerel, Front White & Fish;
200 pkg. Lead;
20 bbls. Manganese;
5 " Cut Glass;

In Store and for sale by

JOHN H. CANFIELD & SON.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 bbls. Cuba molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
50 " Sugar House Syrup;
15 " Lovering's Syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
2.0 " Refined Sugars;
25 " Brazil do;
25 bbls. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " Cuba do;

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

A very large stock of Fruit and Shade Trees Evergreens and Grape Vines, for sale by

JOHN S. & A. RUSCOMB

Send for a catalogue. oc

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's Name also. mh30:apr

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,

At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES,

JOHN R. & A. BIDOCH

PEACHES AND APPLES.

100 bush. choice new bairen Dried Peaches
100 " Dried Apples;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.

LEATHER BELTING of a superior quality, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give full satisfaction, for sale at 76 and 78 St. Clair street,
a 27 J. & R. PHILLIPS.

PH. H. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA E. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the highest price in Cash to-day, and allow 2 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA E. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 7, 1867.

—Washington correspondents say that the National debt statement for November will not be made public until Friday next. It will be recollected that some twenty-three millions of gold interest, due November 1, did not appear in the last statement, and consequently some will not be quite so favorable as the last one, as it will show several millions increase of the public debt. On the 1st of January about 12 millions in coin will be required to pay interest on 5-20s due then, and about 9 millions in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the 6 per cent. bonds of 1881. Besides this, nearly 7 millions in coin will be required to pay the principal and interest of the 6 per cent. bonds of 1867, which matures on January 1st, 1868. The interest on the 5-20 bonds falls due on the 1st of November and May, at which times 18 millions of gold is required to pay it; and on the 1st of January and July, when 12 millions are required. There is now in the vaults of the Treasury about 100 millions in coin, of which sum 18 millions is represented by gold certificates. On the 1st of November, after the 29 million ones were taken out, but 83 millions remained, consequently there has been 15 millions in coin received during the past month.

—Our Western exchanges report that the pork season has opened with much more vigor than in former years. The receipts of live hogs at Chicago, during four days last week, foot up 83,000 head, and the receipts at Cincinnati for the same space of time. The receipts on Tuesday were 41,620—the largest number ever marketed in the United States, or even the world, in any one day. There is a speculation as to the probable length of the season. Some of the packers figure that the present season will not last more than 30 days while others are of the opinion that it will certainly extend to the 1st of January.

—There was exported from the United States to foreign ports, from the 1st of January last to the last of November, 1867, 29,666,814 gallons, against 60,940,979 gallons in corresponding time last year. In 1865 the export was 23,606,814 gallons, and in 1864 30,069,644 gallons. Boston and Philadelphia are the only ports which show an increase; the exports from the New York custom house falling off one-half.

—The thousands in this county who have suffered severe loss by ventures in bogus oil companies, as well as the smaller number who are looked in the face by the relentless pursuit of producing and preparing oil for consumption, will be glad to learn that prices, are now wholly without hope, as we observe that the anxiety of those interested to find some mode by which petroleum can be used as fuel for heat is not confined to this country. England has been agitated somewhat of late years by discussions from her geologists and statisticians as to the probable giving out of her coal beds at some indefinite time in the future, and ever since these has been much talk of finding some liquid fuel, more particularly as a heater for steam boilers; for, besides the saving of an immense amount of bituminous coal, it has advantages of condensed bulk and cleanliness, and, most liquid fuels being concentrated forms of carbon, an additional value in intensity of heat. So important is the subject deemed that the English Admiralty have granted a appropriation of £1127 for the purpose of a comparative trial of distilled shale oil, petroleum, creosote or tar oil, and naphtaline. A strong service gunboat boiler, with thirty-six feet surface of fire grate, has been prepared for the experiments which are to take place in the dockyard at Woolwich. We are not yet too old to have another oil-fever, though not a cholera, the more we know of it the better we are able to treat it, and the less dangerous does it become.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 7, 1867.

CRUDE—The market has been remarkably dull during the past week, the sales in the aggregate being unusually light, and prices have still further declined, as quotations show.

To-day, however, the market was much stronger, and for round lots of spot oil, an advance could probably have been realized; last evening there was a sale one thousand barrels for immediate delivery, in tank cars, at 7, while to-day it was asserted that 7½ per cent. oil could have been refined. The stock of spot oil in this market is estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand barrels, not more than half enough to stock one of our largest refineries, and this is all in the hands of some two or three operators. This oil can easily be put at high prices, ranging from 12 to 15 cents, as these parties are not forced to sell, it is probable that they will keep it until they can get something near what it cost. It is true the Allegheny Valley Railroad is now open to Oil City, and with its present facilities, will undoubtedly bring down from three to four thousand barrels per day, but in case of a "corner," and there is some talk that an effort is to be made to bring one about, this would not meet the exigencies of the case, and the only alternative for the "short sellers" would be to settle "differences." In case a "corner" was established, an advance would be inevitable, and while it would likely be temporary, the "cornerers" would be able to make their own price and force the "cornered" to deliver the oil or settle the differences, and it is well-known that very few are in condition to take the former, and as a consequence, the alternative would be to accept the latter.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was considerably stronger to day, and while there was but little done, there were more buyers than sellers, and compared with Wednesday and Thursday, prices are a shade better. For December buyer's option, 25c was freely offered, and, so far as we could learn, there were but three sales, three lots of 500 each at 25½. Spot oil is quoted at 23½ to 24c; there is some inquiry for January, but no sales. It is asserted by some of the "knowing ones" that December oil will bring 27 to 27½c between now and the first of the month. The most noticeable feature connected with the trade just now is the very meagre shipments, and as many of our refiners are covering their future delivery contracts by purchases in the east, it is not likely that the exports will be much increased for some time to come.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil during the past week were again comparatively large, and now that the Allegheny Valley Railroad is completed through to Oil City, we may expect pretty liberal receipts whenever the market gives some sign of life. The following is the reported receipts for the week:

Lockhart & Frew	381
Fisher & Bro	461
Wormser & Myers	164
Jas. Wilkins	488
Brewer, B. & Co.	200
W. F. Logan	49
Total	2489
Total receipts last week	4238
Total receipts since Jan 1	650,784

OIL SHIPPED FAST FROM SQUAKER DEPOT.—Lippincott, Bakewell & Co. 6 bbls lubricating oil to E. B. Lippincott, Baltimore.

W. F. Logan, 50 bbls residuum to W. F. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—The dry goods market generally inactive and prices steady. Heavy Brown Sheetings in light stock and firm at 14½@15c for best. Shirtings quiet, 15½ for Atlantic A, which brand is scarce; medium and light grades in ample supply and relatively lower. Atlantic E 11; Pepperell B 13½; do R 12½; do O 11½; do N 10½; Dwight X 16, Great Falls J 15, Lawrence G 11, Exeter A, 37 inch, 12½, and Kennebeck, yard wide, 9. Bleached Muslins of best makes steady, but dull for New York, and quiet for Wamsutta. Fine light brands in good supply and depressed. Great Falls A 12½; do K 11; do H 14; Waltham J 12. Print Cloths dull at 6¾. Prints 12 to 13½ for best standard.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer at an advance; sales 26,000 bus No. 2 spring at $1.40, and 4,500 bus white Michigan at $2.56. Corn; sales 12,000 bush new at $1.05, and 1,000 bus old at $1.03@1.06. Oats better; sales 18,000 bus Western at 68c. Rye; sales 400 bus Western at $1.50, held at close at $1.58. Canal freights unchanged at $22.00 for heavy. Lard, 13½c. Highwines unchanged. Dressed Hogs; none offered. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bus; corn, 40,000 bus; flour, 3,000 bbls.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—Tobacco scarce but firm, at $5.50@10.70 for light lugs and medium leaf. Flour; superfine $7.50@7.75; No. 1 11.75@12.00. Corn; new car 80c. Oats; bulk 60c. Wheat $2.25@2.35. Cotton; middling 15@15½c. Whisky in bond $2.15. Bacon dull; shoulders 11½c; clear sides 16½c. Bulk Meats; shoulders 9½; clear sides 12½c. Lard 13@13½c. Mess Pork; new $25.50@26.00. Hogs dull, at $6.50@7.00 gross; receips by rail 3,850 head.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, December 7.—Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Live Hogs active and buoyant at $5.35@7.16 for common to choice. Receipts—Cattle, 4,000 head; Hogs, 13,000.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Beef cattle are unchanged and firm at $3.00@6.00 gross. Sheep firm at $2.50@5.50. The receipts are light.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton opened firmer, but closed dull; sales of 2,100 bales at 29½c for middling. Flour; receipts 12,070 bbls; 10@15c better, but less active; sales of 9,400 bbls at $6.30@9.00 for superfine State and Western; $9.80@10.60 for extra State; $9.70@12.50 for round hoop Ohio; $10@13.00 for common to good Southern. $7@15.00 for good to choice extra do., closing quiet; California flour; sales of 1200 sacks at $11.50@12.00. Rye flour quiet at $6.25@6.50. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Wheat; receipts 19,000 bush; 1@2c better; sales of 37,300 bus at $2.40 for No. 1 spring; $2.58@2.30 for poor No. 2 do; $2.90@3.00 for white Southern. Rye firm; sales of 2,300 bus at $1.71. Barley advancing; sales of 5,000 bus at $1.80 for fair Canada West; Barley Malt firm; sales 2,000 bus at $2.00@1.05. Peas in good demand, $1.44. Corn; receipts 124,719 bus; 1@2c better; sales 80,000 bus at $1.08@1.10 for mixed western in store; $1.30@1.34 afloat; closing buyers at $1.37 afloat, and $1.32@1.33 for new Mixed Western. Oats; receipts 12,502 bus; market quiet at 79½c for Western in store, and 82c afloat. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firmer; sales of 500 hhds at 11¼@12½c; sales 500 bbls Havana at 12¾c. Molasses quiet. Hops steady, at 40@65c for crop of 1867. Petroleum easier; sales in fair to prime at 23½c for refined in bond. Coal unchanged. Tallow firmer; sales 70 bbls prime at 9½@9¾c. Wool firmer and in better demand; sales 600,000 lbs at 42@51c for domestic fleece. Provisions—Pork quiet and firmer. Pork opened heavy and closed firmer; sales 250 bbls at $21.37@21.62 for mess, closing at $21.50 regular; $18.50@19.00 for prime; $20.25@20.50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller '68 at $20.50. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $10@13 for new plain mess; $14@16 for new extra mess; $18@20 for new repacked mess; $26@30c. Beef hams firm, at 30@32c. Bacon quiet and held higher; sales 400 bxs long middles at 14½c. Cut meats dull; sales 225 pkgs at 9@9½c for shoulders; 12@13½c for hams. Hoes unchanged; quiet; sales 400 bbls at 23½@24c for prime; sales 1,220 bbls at 22½@23½c in small lots for mess, and at $20.50@21.00 for extra. Lard firmer; steady; sales 1,300 bbls for State, at 13½c. Butter dull, at 21@25c.

BANK RETURNS.

The weekly bank returns were as follows: Loans $247,450,081; decrease $365,425; specie $1,580,525; decrease $767,654; circulation $34,-001,202; decrease $11,400; deposits $174,925,493; decrease $730,878; legal tenders $52,295,450; increase $407,815.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares were steady. Gregory 570 @596; Ridge Hill 330; Corydon 40; New York 74@75; Rocky Mountain 20; Walsh 54@58.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $1,683,054; for the week $38,950,044; balance $104,638,488.

IMPORTS.

The following were the imports for the week: Dry goods $471,880; general merchandise $1,715,286.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Flour firm; City XX $8.50@8.75. Wheat closed firm, at $1.91 for No. 1, $1.80 for No. 2. Oats steady, at 58c for No. 2. Receipts—1,300 bbls Flour, 19,000 bush Wheat, 11,000 bush Oats, 20,000 bush Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls Flour.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Petroleum dull; crude 14c; refined in bond 25½@26c. Flour very dull; superfine $7.25@8.25. Wheat firm; red $2.60@2.80; white $2.60@2.80. Corn declining; sales of old yellow at $1.42@1.45, new $1.10. Oats steady at 70c. Provisions firmer.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, December 7.—Wheat firm; sales amber at $2.63. Corn—old quiet; new 73 lower; sales new at 94@95c. Oats unchanged; sales of old at 70c. Receipts No. 1 at $1.38. Barley quiet. Dressed hogs firm and 50c better; sales at 7½@8½c.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, December 7.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at $2.30. Corn nominal. Oats—No sales. Lake Imports—96,800 bus wheat, 17,000 bus corn. Canal Exports—12,000 bus wheat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 7.—2 cars barley, Carson, Darlington & Co; 1 do corn, Superior Iron Co; 3 bbls iron, Jones & Laughlin; 1 iron boiler, 4 pieces casting, P H Nevin & Co; 3 cases handles, B Wolf Jr & Co; 5 bbls potash, J H Caufield; 964 bbls iron, John Moorhead; 10 bbls flour, H Sober; 240 kegs horse shoes, Lindsey & Co; 100 bbls flour, Knox & McKee; 231 pieces copper, 1 bbl ingot copper, C G Hussey; 1 car bones, Fox, Gardner & Co; 90 bbls lumber, R Schmidt; 2,000 do do, E Allen; 10 m lath, Millinger & Bidwell; 1 car lumber, Clark & McGonigle; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Graham & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Graham & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Graham & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Graham & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey